GORGEOUS TURNOUTS.

The City of Magnificent Distances, Palatial Residences, Beautiful Avenues, Numberless Parks, and the Amazing

SPLENDOR AND GAYETY OF OFFICIAL SOCIETY.

Inside Facts About Life in the White House, the Halls of Congress, the Parlors of Fortune's Favorites and in the Departments.

A LIST OF WELL-PAID POSITIONS TO CHOOSE FROM.

angles, as is the case with Vermont and

Rhode Island avennes at Iowa Circle, serve to make Washington one of the most

difficult of cities to learn. Does one en-deavor to settle the question of one's locality

by landmarks, one sees the landmark from a dozen different points, and looking the

A CONFUSING SITUATION. For instance, the dome of the Capitol and

a portion of the building are seen from distant points along the vista of 20 streets, but to tell what direction from the Capitol is the spot on which one is standing is im-

I have met even old citizens, on a night

and other circles, endeavoring to read the

their bearings. I found the great city of

Old Seward Mansion, Leased by Blaine,

London, and even that labyrinthine capitol,

Genoa, unequaled for its tortuous and nar-

row ways, easier to learn than this mathe-

matical city of Washington, which seems so very simple and is yet so very complex.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

adequate idea of the Capitol, with its halls

of Congress, its great library, its scores of committee rooms, each containing something

more mildly named the Hall of Statuary-

VETERANS OF THE WAR

Printing, where nearly all of the paper money, stamps and other securities of the

Government are printed; the Government Printing Office, which grinds out mountains

ALL THAT IS SAID AND DONE

by Congress every year; the Agricultural Department, with its great array of curiosi-

ties and its fine nursery and greenhouse; the horticultural gardens; the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution,

almost as interesting as the Kensington Museum, of London; the Medical Museum,

with its unequaled library and its innu-

with its unequaled library and its innu-merable curiosities and horrors, among which is the skeleton of Guiteau, the assas-sin; the Corcoran Gallery of Art, with its very interesting collection of paintings and casts and statuary; the Geographical Sur-vey, the Signal Office and the Observatory, and many minor departments of the Gov-ernment devoted to the cause of science and industry and commerce; the prison where many noted criminals have been confined and executed; the insans asylum where

and executed; the insane asylum where

many noted lunatics in the persons of poli-ticians and claimants and others gone mad;

the Congressional and other cemeteries, populous with the noted and historical

and ornaments brought from foreign coun-

ad; old churches, with bricks and alter-

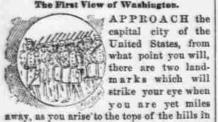
of public documents and prints

of interest, its pictured and fres

same from the entire dozen.

mistake.

The First View of Washington.



strike your eye when you are yet miles away, as you arise to the tops of the hills in your progress, or look far along unobstructed

They are the two landmarks of the city most marked in their contrast, the one the pencil-like shatt of the Washington Monument and the other the graceful, airy, almost unearthly, dome of the Capitol. Miles away, in the country, at almost every turn, the top of the menument will meet the vision, and only at rarer intervals the less axalted dome, but always affording a sense of relief after the other, as a suggestion that somebody who at some time lived in the city had a higher idea of art than was exhibited by barbarian Egyptians in the construction of their obelisks.

AN INAPPROPRIATE MEMORIAL. Seeing this shaft afar, before other objects divert the mind from its contemplation, one is led to wonder what mind conceived that its form was the most appropriate memorial for the "father of his country," when the same amount expended in this useless and uncanny shaft would have erected a fine library building, an art gallery, or have gone far toward the endowment of a great national university. This landmark, visible at so long range, is useful for only one thing, and that is so much that one can almost forgive the misconception. For from its windows, near the top, glorious views are to be had, hardly finer, to be sure. than from the dome of the Capitol, but with the immeasurable addition that in one of the views is included the dome itself, which,

the views is included the dome itself, which, of course, is lost to the landscape while it is ander one's feet.

Come though you may to the Capitol a capital. My desire is, in brief of course, is lost to the landscape while it is thousand times you will never tire of this space, to give a bird's eye view of the city dome. It is such a boon to Washington as and its surroundings. It would require a the matchless one of St. Peter's is to Rome. With the one exception of St. Peter's it is the grandest dome of the universe, surmounting gracefully that long and pillared pile, which, with all its imperfections, is its Supreme Court, its "chamber of horrors," one of the most imposing edifices of the

Seen a thousand times and it is always new. It has more phases than the moon. A page of poetry would not describe its subtile changes, with the varying light, and once Hall of Representatives, on whose floor seen by rail or highway, from suburban many a fisticus has occurred between op-



The House Mr. Blaine Owns.

forgotten, but always awaited with an almost tremor of anxiety, to know what new beauty it will present to the eye and the

Washington is surrounded by hills. Not long ranges, nor high peaks, but gentle promontories, a few hundred feet above the comparatively flat point between the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, on which most of the city is built. From scores of these points of vantage the city seems spread ou at one's feet, and after the first range of promontories is exhausted, and one penetrates back miles into the country, the peaks rise higher, and ever a little higher, and the city continues to come into view now and again in a magical sort of way which suggests its determination that the eyes of the country shall always be brought back to this central point.

A BIRDSEYE VIEW. Particularly fine views are to be had from the Soldiers' Home, from Fort Myer, from Arlington, from Georgetown Heights, from St. Elizabeth's Asylum, and from a dozen points down the river on both the Virginia and Maryland shores. Coming up the river on one of the many steamers which ply there for the pleasure of the residents and visitors at the Capitol; miles away the monument and the dome stand out in relief against the sky, and as one nears the city the whites and grays of the Capitol, the Ex-ecutive Mansion, and the War, State, Navy and Treasury Departments stand out dis tinct from the otherwise crushed strawberry infallibly the business of a great nation One would know without telling that it was the capital city of a population of many

> 11. The Plan of the City.

To the stranger, the plan of the city of Washington is exceedingly interesting, but exceedingly confusing. One would think that a place whose streets run mainly at right angles, and which are lettered and numbered so that one always knows which way to go to reach a certain point, must of necessity be easy to traverse. But the fact that there are four "sections" of the city, divided by North Capitol, East Capitol and South Capitol streets, and "the Mall" on two sections and the other half the other two sections, and the further fact that the many

life, fast and fascinating, a magnet that is life, fast and fascinating, a magnet that is constantly growing stronger and stronger, drawing the wealth and genius and brilliance of the country to itself, as well as its more sinister qualities, a witches' brewing of intrigue, romance, tragedy, luxury, purity, honesty, corruption, the den of the lobbyist, the haven of the schemer, the hope of the innocent, the despair of the sophisticated, the butt of the cynic, the joy of the pessimist.

Social Life in Washington. Unavoidably the entire life of Washington is affected by the official element. In this also it is strongly contrasted with all other cities of the country. In Boston the class which sets the social pace is veneered by a mixture of money and culture. Money must be real if culture is a fancy. "Assume a culture if you have it not," is the unwritten law. In New York the Stock Exchange is king. In Chicago it is grain and pork. In Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee it is beer, and in New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston it is cotton. Here it is the army and navy, the President and

Cabinet, Senate and House, and all the officials of the department who are exalted enough in rank to be counted.

The army and navy influence is tremendous. It is cohesive and continuous, while other circles are forever breaking in pieces on account of changes of administration and competition for place. For instance, at this very time we are noting the demise of a social clique, the most brilliant and extravagant that has ruled society in Washington.

LEADERS OF SOCIETY. That the Whitneys have been the leaders of capital society during the last four years goes without saying. The place of the President and Mrs. Cleveland in social life has been notable because he was President, and she "Mrs. President." Their enterand she "ars. Fresident. Their enter-tainments have been eminent because they were at the White House. Without being even at the head of the Cabinet in point of rank, or "succession," (for it must be re-membered that every Cabinet officer, except membered that every Cabinet officer, except the newly-created Secretary of Agriculture, is a possible President) Secretary Whitney, or, rather, Mrs. Whitney, has set the social pace, and the lavish expenditure of money in this circle has forever obscured the old and inexpensive methods of giving enter-tainment and pleasure in the highest circles of the central

possible until one has thoroughly learned the city. From Dupont Circle there are 11 'It will not do for the Harrison regime exits, all on prominent streets. Let any stranger enter the circle from one of these to "let up" on the striking brilliancy of the entertainments of the exalted social streets, thread the winding walks, and at-Of course there will be the same tempt to pass into the same street on the other side, and ten to one he will make a round of formal calls and receptions, open house occasionally for the mob, and exclusive receptions and balls for the fast set. The reinstatement of the Republican party will be marked by a social as well as a powhen there was a moon and the lamps not lit, wandering about the precincts of this

REPUBLICAN LAVISHNESS.

It is a saying constantly on the tengues of Democrats as well as Republicans resident at the capital that there is always more money spent when the Republicans are in The mass of the rich men of the country are Republicans, and they come to Washington, naturally, oftener, and stay longer when they can meet their political ids rather than their enemies. During the Cleveland administration a great bulk of the visitors at the capital were men and women of the South, who had to be content with modest expenditure. With the return of the Republicans the tide of visitors will come from the North, and the superior wealth of Northern society will "make things hum," to use a common local ex-

Already it is apparent from the prepara-Aready it is apparent from the prepara-tions that are in progress, that the reign of the coming administration will be a brill-iant one socially. If only the Secretary of War led the racket during the period of the Cleveland's, with Vilas, and Bayard, and Morton, Wansmaker and the rest, and the royal entertainment of the Whitneys will be discounted by a half dozen owners and occupiers of mansions whose spreads and

will be the wonder of the day. This digression is for the purpose of illustrating the character of the leadership of the purely political circle. The aristocracy of he army and navy cannot indulge in such lavish outlay, but they go into the most ex-clusive assemblies and give to them that dash of military life that is so dear to the



Senator Palmer's Home

mother would rather have her son educated for the army or navy than for the bar or the church. Mothers with marriageable daughters endeavor to make a match with a young man of the army or navy. It does not make any difference whether he has a cent or not. They have the money and the young man will have the social standing and a sure thing on society all his life, provided he behave himself half way decently, if he does not get drunk too openly or too often carry on his illicit relations in the very eyes and ears of his social circle.

The reign of the Cabinet circle is neces-sarily brief, and its members must make a brilliant sortie for fame. They rub close to the right side of the "first gentlem and the first lady of the land," they are not forced to have their every movement scanned, and they cut a great figure at the head of the social circle of the first class.

CABINET DAY. The Cabinet Day is the most important of the social days of the week, and is reported with the greatest of particularity by the society correspondents. Next in order comes the day of the Supreme Court, then the Senatorial Day, and common Representatives are so low in the social scale that they are not allotted any special day, but allowed to choose as individuals what time they will receive which day is considered. they will receive, which day is graciously and conspicuously noted in the society col-umns of the local press. The Cabinet cir-

with that conspicuous veneering than can-not be mistaken, to penetrate to the upper absorbing interest which is not approached by even ancient Boston, nor by the vast metropolis of population on the bay of New York. Washington is not a place to visit for a day. It is a study for weeks, and months, and years, and added to the tangible attractions briefly mentioned, are the ever varying phases of political and social by the social substitution of the months and social by the social social

the President and his wife to get a chance to shake the hands of those dignitaries.

It is a brilliant scene that one may see o It is a brilliant scene that one may see on the streets on days of formal calls. Magnificent blooded horses draw the most magnificent of carriages, many of the latter bearing coats of arms. Some of the coats of arms are on the carriages of Lord Smith or Count Jones, of the leading foreign legations, but many are also seen on the panels of the carriages of citizens not in office, blooded officers of the army or navy, or representative officials who have joined in the fad of late years to trace their lineage back to some family which was entitled to armorial bearings. On many of the residences of to some family which was entitled to armorial bearings. On many of the residences of these people coats of arms are conspicuously displayed, and on their walls hang family trees far-spreading as the cedars of Lebanon. Magnificently clad ladies lounge in these carriages, languidly alighting here and there at a dwelling where society decrees they must pay their dues or be counted out of the swim. Gorgeously dressed liveried footmen open the doors of the carriages and ring the bells of the elegant residences, and ring the bells of the elegant residences, and coachmen tricked out with gold belts and gold lace and cocked hats almost as dazzling as the unequaled majordomos who stand in front of the old palaces of Genoa and Rome, sit up stiff and haughty on their tents convenier are the cocked harm and seats, superior even as the coachmen and grooms of these splendid people, to the open-mouth citizens whose nearest approach to society is to see these street movements of

the queens of the highest social circle. NATIONAL NOTABLES. But of course much of these perform ances is simply a counterpart of what may be seen in the wealthy society of any city of the land. The evening receptions, din-ners and balls have the same accompan-ments of flowers and palms and potted plants, the costly services of the table, the viands prepared by the most famous artists of the kitchen, the wines the rarest that can

ficial business. He goes through a voluminous matil, though it is only a small portion of that which is addressed to him—communications which are thought by the private secretary to be of sufficient importance to turn over to him. Then there are questions from every department to pass upon for the President is primarily responsible for the conduct of every office filled by his appointment, and heads of departments are constantly appealing to him for advice. These, with members of Congress and other visitors, who come to ask for office for constituents, to talk of a thousand different things, to pay friendly calls, added to the demands of social life, receptions, special and general, dinners, and so forth, and such attention as every one desires to give to private, domestic dinners, and so forth, and such attention as every one desires to give to private, domestic sand personal affairs as makes life worth living, suggest that the office of President is one of the most undesirable within the gift of the people. Yet there are several excellent gentlemen in the country who are suspected of harboring anxiety to occupy this position.

It is the one place of all others in the service of the people in which the occupant is harassed, hounded, slandered, belied, be-yond the possibility of endurance, one would think, yet there is a suspicion that no one to whom the position were offered would refuse it.

A CABINET OFFICER'S TRIALS. On a lesser scale the heads of department and bureaus are subject to incursions such as those which invade the President's sanc-tum, and they are obliged in turn to build about themselves a Chinese wall to exclude those who would for trivial purposes con-sume their time. Very frequently it hap-pens that a Cabinet officer is more exclusive than the President himself. To some of the Cabinet officers of the present administra-tion, access has been almost impossible, except in the case of a very few high officials, influential politicians, and foreign diplo-



Mrs. Whitney's Grand Ball Room.

officers, great Senators, of prominent Representatives, old in the service, their names household words. Occasionally the Presi-dent and his wife grace one of these assemblies, and the President's wife may even at capable, are calculated to make the official rare intervals unbend so much as to dance, irritable, and the only wonder is that these as Mrs. Cleveland has done just once dur-ing her career in this city, when at Secre-tary Whitney's she led in the german with no less a celebrity than the Hon. William

Lamar, and Garland, not even furnishing a lively background, the regime of the Harrisons will be kept on tip-toe of social excitement by such rich social lions as Blaine, Morton, Wanamaker and the rest, and the attendants whose business it is to order the carriages as they are wanted.

> FASCINATING SOCIETY. This it is which makes Washington so ciety unique and fascinating, not that the machinery is different, but that it it made up of the pick and flower of the land, in wealth and intellect, and that the person is known to every one. Who cares to read reports of society doings in any other city of the country? In these a familiar name of some lord of railroads or of the Stock Ex-change, or of the grand bazaar, may occaionally meet the eye, but here a repo reception or a dinner is a dash into the inner life of a man in whom every other man, woman and child of the land has a

> personal interest and a claim.
>
> Go to the theater in Washington. President and his friends occupy a box. In other boxes are Cabinet officers, diplomats or other high officials. In the orchestra chairs are others of the same set. Scattered about are many members of Congress.
>
> Here and there is a white-haired Senator, or member of the House of national renown.
>
> An aged and dignified Judge of the Supreme Court laughs at the absurdities of "The Henrietta," or weeps at the woes of "La Tosca." When one whom we know, a famous person, a Colossus of the forum, the palace or the bench, is moved to weep, we small persons must needs be interested and laugh and weep with him. In the United States you can have that pleasure brought to your door only in this Capital City.

> > Official Life in Washington.

Doubtless one of the most fascinating features of Washington official life to the general reader would be the ordinary, everyday conduct of incumbents of office, from high to low, but this also would require a volume to describe adequately. is is difficult to reach, moreover. It is only after years of daily contact that one is fitted to proceed with any elaboration in this field of description. The daily routine of life, especially of the higher officials, is not open to the continual inspection of the curious. I am inclined to think that the person who writes the "great American novel" founded on official life must be one who has occupied the position of private secretary to every official who is allowed such an assistant, and who has been employed for a time in every division of every one of the departments, or else a newspaper writer who absorbs a universal knowledge by intuition almost from a very limited

AN EXCLUSIVE EXECUTIVE. Presidents were once much more easily reached by all sorts of people than they are now. We have grown so numerous a people, while the President is no more numerous than he was a hundred years ago, that the demands on him and other high officials are ten fold greater than they were 40 or 50 years ago. The line must be drawn somewhere, and it is drawn at the room of the private secretary of the President. All may penetrate to that outer sanctuary, but he or she must be Important, indeed, to get farther toward the sacred room where sits the chief executive. The private sec-retary "sizes up" a caller at a glance, and unless he be a man of very large political business or social proportions, or unless his mission is so important as to sink the ques-tion of his own obscurity, he can get no

and know at sight one who has enough importance to warrant his admission, and visitors are often peremptorily stopped by them with the information that neither the President nor his secretary is in, or that they are engaged. Usually, however, the visitor may penetrate the room of the secretary.

be bought for money. The only difference is that the company is invariably made up largely of persons whose names are familiar to every boy and girl who reads the newspapers. The groups of the drawing room are composed of eminent Judges, Cabinet officers, great Senators of prominent Rapps. subjects, because they must not be offended, the vast quantity of official work that demands imperative attention, and which is enough to appal the most industrious and

> officials maintain so even a temper and meet all who penetrate to them so genially. The popular interest, however, is proba-bly directed more to the rank and file than to the more conspicuous officials. Those busy beehives, the departments, with their teeming life, have for me a constant and abounding fascination. They are the base of organized industry, directed by the

soldiers do the military. partments and bureaus remind me in a striking manner of the plan for the scientific direction of all the industries of the country depicted in Edward Bellamy's very interesting work, "Looking Backward.

All employes of the Government above the grade of mechanics are required to work but six and one-half hours. They must report for duty at 9 o'clock. At some time in the neighborhood of noon they have 30 minutes for luncheon. At 4 o'clock they are free, and from the great department and burean buildings thousands upon thousands of men and women pour forth, prompt upon the minute. All work is shaped for these hours. As 4 o'clock approaches, desks are cleared, orders, correspondence, warrants, and so forth, are signed by the chief official pondence, warrants, and so forth, are signed by the edief official of department, bureau, or division, books are closed out for the day, business is cut off sharp and square, to be taken up the following morning as though it had been laid down only for a moment. Compared with the long hours of employes in private business, the day of the workman in the civil service is an ideal one. It leaves some leisure for pleasure, for self improvement, for devotion to things which most please the fancy of the individual.

BENEFITS OF LEISURE.

It is a common objection to short hours of work that it leaves time for indulgences, and that few of the persons who secure this boon of leisure would use it with benefit to themselves. I do not find this to be the fact. My acquaintance of several years with the members of the civil service is that they are as a mass far superior in informa-tion, cultivation and habits to the mass of employes who perform similar service for private individuals. As a class they are sober, serious, and devote their leisure time to domestic or social enjoyment of the purest type, to study, to invention, to literary work for pleasure or reputation, to scientific research, or to those great social questions which are agitating the minds of the best people the world over. There are no brighter, more capable, more brilliant, if you will, persons in Washington than num-bers of department employes whom I could mention. The indolent, dissipated, inefficient and

disreputable are rare. Is a department em-ploye a drunkard or a brawler, he may be set down at once as the favorite striker of some influential politician, who is kept in place solely that the Government may pay him a living salary, while is really doing the private work of his master. I dare say that of an evening not more than 100 employes of the civil service, all told, would be found in the saloons or places of ill repute throughout the city. A vast number of the employes belong to social, literary or scientific clubs, and it is with a view to gaining leisure for this enjoyment and cul-ture that a great number of the employes labor for and secure admission to the public

A question much discussed, and upon which there is a great difference of opinion, is the employment of women in the civil service. Scandals constantly arise from the fact that officials or politicians of influence impose their favorites upon the departments.

ment the omoes are empired of their occu-pant this army of women takes pos-session. Scrubbing clothes are donned in a twinkling, brooms, mops, buck-ets, scrubbing brushes and soap appear as by magic, and within an hour or two floors are cleansed, furniture is dusted, the thousands of towels used during the day are gathered together, and before nightfall the great buildings are polished from garret to cellar, and fresh and sweet for the occupancy of the army of employes the next day. This work of scrubbing the public buildings and washing the towels alone gives occupa-

Federal offices are filled by men or women who merely seek the honor of the place.

For instance, an official of the depart ments was recently promoted to a much higher position than he had previously occupied, through the resignation of one



Vice President Morton's Residence.

who had been his superior in rank and pay. He stood in the line of promotion, but i was a question with the appointing power whether the promotion should be made or the place filled by a new man. The official pleaded so hard to be given the honor of the higher office that he finally got his wish, possibly because of the imminence of the change of administra-tion. Now, it homograd that I and several tion. Now, it happened that I and several others knew that it was not honor that was so prayerfully sought by the gentleman, but a largely increased salary, which he specially desired that he might settle a recalcitrant board bill, a result of spendthrift habits and undue confidence in the certainty of the re-election of President Cleveland, and his consequent bounced soon after the 4th of March, and like the honest man he is, he desired to re-tire in good order with the blessing of his

PRESIDENTAL PEROUISITES.

Of course, everybody knows that the President receives a salary of \$50,000 per an-num. Beside that he has a number of fat appropriations for contingent expenses, which enable thrifty incumbents of the office to almost save the entire amount of the fixed salary. These appropriations are scattered about in deficiency bills, sundry civil bills and legislative, executive and judicial bills, and the lump cannot be dis-covered without a good deal of fishing. The tendency among our solons is to make offices pay, and therefore to provide for fam-

ily expenses and pin money from the public treasury; and so there is a gradual widening of the appropriations in all departments for expenses which should be borne out of the salary of the official. This comes so gradually that it is not noticed in passing by the public, but one of these days some meadlesome fellow will get out a publica-tion similar to the radical almanac published by the more daring wing of the En-glish Liberals, in which will be grouped all of these little things, and then there will be a row in popular politics. Now they are merely mentioned from time to time by the newspaper correspondents, and then are lost

INCREASED SALARIES.

There is now a scheme on foot to pay the State.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Practically the employes of the civil service are an army, disciplined, governed by strict rules, engaged in the transaction of the civil business of the Government as soldiers do the military. The various described in this country receives over \$100.000 with an allowance for a received and cabinet officials accordingly; and, really, the salaries of officials of the United States are absurdly small compared with those of forcing nations. For instance, the British Minister in this country receives over \$100.000 with an allowance for a received and the president \$75,000 at year, the Vice President \$75,000 at year The various de- 000, with an allowance for expenses and a magnificent mansion rent free, while the United States Minister at the Court of St. James receives but \$17,500 all told. Our Minister to St. Petersburg receives similar pay, while the Russian Minister here receives \$75,000 a year for expenses alone. On the other hand our Senators and members of the House receive \$5,000 annually while the representatives in the Britisl Parliament get nothing at all. This puts a great burden on the constituencies, or has the more serious effect of throwing the office into the hands of the wealthy class who are able to pay the large bills of a cam paign. Very few of the Representatives or Senators of the United States Congress save anything out of their salaries, except those



Chief Justice Fuller's Home

who have a sure thing on their nomination who have a sure thing on their nomination and election year after year, and these, generally speaking, are persons who do not need the money. Usually the salary is almost eaten up in campaign expenses, political assessments, and so forth, so that very often even those who are not in affluent circumstances are forced to pay a considerable portion of their expenses in Washington out of their own pockets.

SALARIES OF THE SMALL FRY. Down in the departments offices below that of the Cabinet are not accompanied by large salaries as a general thing, but they average well. All kinds of employes in the departments are better paid than similar employes in private business. As few of the offices are such as to attract applican to fill them on account of the honor alone. we must assume that most of the incumbents are there for the salaries, small as these

The First Assistant Secretary of State only has \$4,500 a year, though he often acts in the place of the Secretary. The assistant secretaries in all of the departments are paid at about the same figure. Next come the chief clerks and the chiefs of divisions, whose salaries range from \$2,500 down to \$1,800. Below these are the clerks and messengers of the classified service, whose salaries extend from \$720, \$840, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,200, \$1,400, \$1,600, \$1,800, \$2,000 and upward, though there are only a few who are "upward."

The private secretary of the President has

MORE SALARIES. Some of the higher salaries of the departments and of Congress, about which little is known by the general public, will be of interest. The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500; the Supervising Surgeon General, \$4,000; General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, \$4,000; Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$4,500; First and Second Controller of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency, \$5,000 each; Register of the Treasury, \$4,000; Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$6,000; Commissioner of

tion to hundreds of women, nearly all of whom are mothers of families, and is of itself one of the important departments of labor in the National Capital.

Government Officials and Their Salaries.

But who are the department officials and what do they get? Ah, yes, what do they get? The importance of all things is measured by the money value attached to them. And it must be confessed that with most officials the salary attached to their offices is the important consideration. Few of the Salary Sciences (Commissioner of Labor, \$5,000; the Interior Department, \$4,500 and \$1,000; Commissioners of Patents and of Pensions, \$5,000 each; Land Commissioner and Indian Commissioner, \$4,500 each; Commissioner of Railroads, \$4,500; Director of the Geological Survey, \$6,000; Commissioner of Labor, \$5,000; the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners receive \$7,500 each.

GOOD JOBS. The Solicitor General receives \$7,000 and the assistants \$5,000 and \$4,000; several solicitors of the various departments receive \$4,500 each; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench receives \$10,500, and the eight Associate Justices \$10,000 each, and eight Associate Justices \$10,000 each, and their terms are for life; the Clerk of the Supreme Court has \$6,000; Fish Commissioner, \$5,000; the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives the same pay as a Cabinet officer, \$8,000; the Secretary of the Senate receives a larger salary than the Senators, or \$6,396; the official reporter of the senatorial debates gets \$25,000 a year, and out of this sum pays his assistants; the official stenographer of the House gets a salary of \$6,000, and four assistants get \$4,000 each; committee stenographers usually get each; committee stenographers usually get \$4,000 when constantly employed; on other 75,000 when constantly employed; on other committees the reporters are paid by the piece; Librarian Spofford gets \$4,000; the Architect of the Capitol, \$4,500; the Chief of the Government Printing Office gets \$4,500, and besides a number of well paid clerks there are in that office over 2,000 compositors and other employes, making it one of the most populous of the public offices.

These are some of the best paying offices, cited for the purpose of enabling the reader to choose which he will have. Of course here are many offices throughout the States which pay very nicely, but those who want them are usually well informed as to the salaries of those within their reach. For instance, there is the Pittsburg postoffice, which is worth about \$4,000 a year, and the one at Allegheny \$3,000; special treasury agents at Pittsburg get \$4 a day; Collector of Internal Revenue, \$4,500; Surveyor of the Port, \$350 and fees and commissions; Surgeon of Marine Hospital at Pittsburg, \$1,800; Inspector of Hulls, \$2,000, and In-spector of Boilers, \$2,000; Pension Agent, \$4,000; Circuit Judges receive \$6,000; District Judges, \$4,000; United States District Attorney, \$200 and fees; Assistant District Attorneys about \$2,500; United States Marshal, \$200 and fees; and clerks, commis-sioners and registers in bankruptcy, fees

The electoral messengers, who fetch to the capital the certificates of the official votes of the various States, get twenty-five cents a mile, one way, from the place of meeting of the electors.

VI.

Washington Literature and Art. Possibly it may be pleasing to turn from these sordid considerations to the more æsthetic phase of capital life. There is as yet no literature of Washington as there is of London and Paris. We are too young for that. Literary interest does not center here. Periodicals and books are published in New York and Boston, and where the carcass is there will the vultures gather. National political life does center here,

however, and social life will soon, and the



novelist who writes the great, distinctively "American novel," if such a creation be possible, must come here to study his fact and his fiction. There is a subtleabout this life which eludes grasp in the most exasperating manner, and the writer who would penetrate to its iuner core must live here and breath the atmosphere. Time upon time it has been announced that this or that novelist was making the round of Washington society for the purpose of doing it into a novel, but each one of these eminent novelists has grown timid touching the effort in proportion as they dipped farther and farther into the subject and discovered that Washington life can be understood only by those who live A DIFFICULT SUBJECT.

I am informed that one famous novelist inished a realistic work dealing with social

and political affairs at the Capital, which was so ridiculed by a noted official to whom he read portions of it, that it never got farther toward the publisher than the author's secret drawer. These two names suggest that we are not

These two names suggest that we are not wholly without a literary element. The impetus is in this direction. Almost every year some new name is added to the list of well-known persons engaged in literary pursuits, who takes up a residence at the capital. There are, to begin with, a host of delvers in scientific and other mines of learning who are not widely known, but who are regular correspondents to establish the second of the sec who are regular correspondents to scientific and technical publications. They have here a fine field for research in the great law and medical libraries, and in the vast collection of the National Library, com-monly called the "Library of Congress." It is an interesting sight to watch the investigators and students who come day after day to dig among these collections, in the reading rooms of the libraries, working from the opening of the doors until the closing of them, never turning aside, their whole would hent on the treasures becaute whole minds bent on the treasures beneath their eyes. Not a few of these workers are women, and even some young girls, not out of their teens, are already old in this fascinating hunt after hidden wealth. NOTED NOVELISTS.

Among those engaged in the production of work of fiction Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is doubtless the oldest resident. Mrs. Dahlgren is another lady who has become well known through her novels. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is as prominent in society here as she is in the wide world of fiction. Even as I write these lines on of hetion. Even as I write these lines on this glowering first day of March she is lending the grace of her presence to a distinguished company at the residence of Hon. Smedley Darlington, of Pennsylvania, reading portions of her works for the benefit of Wellesley College, and recitations by her young son, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," are being applauded to the echo.

"Gail Hamilton" has oftener than not been a resident of the capital, and now that

been a resident of the capital, and now that her relative, Mr. Blaine, with whose family she usually resides, is about to re-enter public life, the presence of the somewha irascible Miss Dodge is again expected.

A lady relative of Mr. Cleveland, employed in the departments, has taken a dash into literature in the form of a first novel, but the fate of the infant work seems to have retired her from the field, as the fate of politics has retired the President. Mr. George Bancroft, the eminent historian, occupies one of the old mansions on H street, near the almost palatial home of Mr. John Hay.

Some years ago there appeared without any flourish of trumpets a little novel of Washington life entitled "Democracy." It is mainly a satire, and not a little overdrawn, but it is, in many features the progress their thing that

true to the life of certain individuals that they were at once recognized by all who were familiar with the personality of high political circles of that day, and that is possibly the reason why the author has never permitted his or her name to be identified with the work. It is abravable proceed that the the work. It is shrewdly supposed that the writer was a member of the society depicted. There are many persons yet resident in this city who are peculiarly anxious to learn the identity of the author of "Democracy."

PROMINENT JOURNALISTS. Among newspaper writers there are a number who have made some reputation in literary circles. "Sub Rosa," a very bright, though somewhat hastily written, and de-cidedly realistic, novel of Washington life, was the work some years ago of Mr. Charles
T. Murray, the then correspondent of The
DISPATCH. Mr. George Kennan, famous
by reason of his remarkable papers on life in Russia, and his experiences there, is a conspicuous figure in literary circles and



deservedly very popular. Mr. Charles Nordhof, Mr. W. E. Curtis, Mr. Fred Perry Powers, Mr. Perry Heath, Mr. W. A. Croffut, and others whose names I do not now call to mind, have all stepped aside at times from the monotony of daily newspaper work to take a turn in the more preten-tious walks of literature, and always with distinction to themselves.

And among the women journalists of the

capital there are several who have taken a similar departure with credit to their names. Aside from these resident writers of reputa-tion, many of them not yet in full blossom. it is a notable fact that most of the promi-nent writers of the country do not now feel as though they had given themselves the proper schooling of the year if they do not drop down upon the capital for a few weeks during "the season," and mingle with the domestic article or subject to the license domestic article, or submit to be lionized by the fashionable set who are particularly happy when they are able to "bring out" and show off the lionine literary animal at their entertainments.

PROGRESS OF ART.

Art, too, is making for itself a place at the capital as rapidly as can be expected. I dare say there are more amateur artists in this city than in any other city of its dimensions in the world. It is the fashion-able thing to know how to "paint" more than ever before, and young women and young men dabble in art to an alarming de-

The Art League is in a very flourishing The Art League is in a very flourishing condition. Heaton, its chief instructor, has all he can do in portraits. Prof. Andrews, of the Corcoran Gallery, has a dozen orders for portraits of distinguished public men and women, and is just finishing those of the late Chief Justice Waite and of Commissioner Webb. Holmes, Gill and Moser, were all highly praised by the critics of the recent exhibition of water colors in New York, and all made good sale of pictures as did and all made good sale of pictures, as did also Miss Tiers, a young lady who is rapidly pushing her way into prominence. Fisher's studio is always overflowing with pupils. Correa, a charming and talented young Spaniard from Ecuador, is very successful as a teacher and portrait painter, and is growing rich in his profession. Ulke, a dear old fellow, one of the "men of '48" in Germany, makes all the money he wants at

PAINTING CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT. Uhl has just finished a full length por-trait of Judge Shellabarger, and is about to begin one of President Cleveland. Max Weyl is fairly outdoing all his former brilliant efforts, and stands without a superior as a landscape painter in America, and his equals are exceedingly few. Miss Dalay Brown, who is pronounced a veritable prodigy by Cox and Chase, of New York, just gone to Paris, and a letter received from no less a person than the great Chia-livi declares that the writer will do all in his power to smooth the pathway of the young lady to fame. Truesdell, brother to the well-known correspondent of that name, is on the eve of his departure for Paris,

taking with him a truly admirable picture in a group of his brother's family, intended for the salon of this year. I do not mention these artists for the purpose of "puffing" them, but to show the skeptics of New York and Boston that if Washington has "no art," as they assert, there are at least some very successful artists here, and some whose promise is, by their own admission, as great as that of any aspirant in those less benighted cities. There is also enough of an "art atmosphere" to create quite a sentiment in favor of the founding by the Government of a National Academy of Fine Arts, simultaneous with a great National University, and that is a

grand step in the line of progress. The Future of the National Capital, If the past of Washington is interesting,

if the present is absorbing, the future must assuredly be a maker of concern and curiosity. It is now called the prettiest city of the world by visitors who profess to have seen the cities of the world. It is certainly pretty in its wide, smooth streets, it avenues of trees, which flourish as trees do not in any other city I have seen, the broad rivers that almost surround it, the picturesque scenery of its suburbs and the variety of its architecture. This last is not particularly superior in its artistic qualities, generally speaking, but its very variety lends the city at large a picturesqueness that is not found elsewhere, except in some of those rare old cities of the East, quaint in projecting stories, oriel and dormer windows, and rich in that color which can only come with age. One forbidding feature, however, is the broken and straggling character of the edifices which line the streets. The older shanties, hovels and cheap dwellings, especially north and west, are being rapidly uprooted by the better class of dwellings, ranging from the comfortable house worth, with its lot, \$4,000 or \$5,000, up the edifice which of itself is worth \$100,000. But the streets are not filled with these.

SIDE BY SIDE. Beside the mansions of the wealthy are often found the hovels occupied, if not



owned, by the poor, black and white. These shantles are often owned by rich men, or by speculators, who are holding the property for a higher price. They care little in re-gard to the character of the persons to whom they rent their hovels, if they get enough rental to cover the taxes, which, is quite well known, are usually made verlight upon land held by speculators. But the streets are filling up rapidly.

The poor are being compelled to "move," the shanties are disappearing, and within five years, at the present rate of building, every street west and north will be solidly built up with dwellings, nearly every one of which is distinct in architect. is mainly a satire, and not a little overdrawn, but it is, in many features, the smartest thing that has been written of Washington ways.

More than one of the characters were so

tries more than a century ago, when the na-tion was not yet conceived; these, with the There is a picturesque feature of de-partment life which is not often men-tioned, and which is not visible to the general visitor. In each one of the public buildings, shortly before the hour of 4 o'clock, arrive squads of for years received only the small salary of \$3,250, but since he has become an official who bears the blunt of the onslaughts on outdoor attractions of the city at large, its tree and flower-lined (in summer) avenues and streets, its magnificent dwellings of further. cle takes in the high-up foreign diplomats, So great is the pressure to see the Presi-dent that even the private secretary is forced to assume exclusiveness to some exthe flower of the army and navy, citizens of wealth and "blood" and the pick and the President by an immensely increased number of visitors, the pay has been thought too small, and in the Executive Appropriation bill passed a few days ago the salary was increased to \$5,000. SHARED CLEVELAND'S FATE. NOTED MEN AND WOMEN. women, poorly dressed, their poverty appar-ent in every lineament. They take their places on benches in the halls. The mo-ment the offices are emptied of their occuchoice of the Court, Senatorial and House tent, and therefore the watch dogs of the ments, its more ancient parts, quaint with dwellings of the olden English type, the various entrances to the office rooms of the But there is a fast growing tendency executive mansion are also keen of scent suburban drives and points of interest, such as Arlington, the Soldiers' Home, Mount erystallize the various classes, and it is plain that it will not be long before it will Some of the higher salaries of the depart-Vernon, Fort Washington, the ruined forti-fications seen on all sides, with the scenic charms which may found in every direc-with that conspicuous veneering than cantion, altogether make up an aggrestion of